energy of its people, both Turks and Armenians. An out station is worked from

Turks Turn Cannibals.

TIFLIS Russian Transcaucasia, Dec. 16 .-A letter which appears in a paper here States that for nineteen days the residents of Armenian villages where the outrages were perpetrated fought against the Kurds. The Armenians lost only ten warriors, while the Kurds lost 569. When the regular troops under Zekki Pasha appeared the Armenians were compelled to succumb. After Zekki Pasha's treachery in offering peace, sixty young Armenian men were seized and tortured horribly for three days. Then all were murdered and their bodies buried in a ditch. Among the Armenian heroes who lost their lives the writer mentions Derbedros, who, with his own hand, killed seven Kurds in fair fight. He was captured and flayed to the waist. Pieces of his flesh were cut off, brolled and eaten by the savage Turks while he was still

Firemen's Brotherhood Hendquarters

WILL MOVE TO-DAY. Changing Their Old Location. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 16,-The grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will go to Peoria to-morrow to take possession of the new headquarters offices. Theodore Debs, brother of President Debs, of the A. R. U., who has been cashier at headquarters for ten years, will retire at the end of this month and will be succeeded by Charles Bennett, of the clerical force. At the Harrisburg convention two additional vice grand masters were provided for and C. A. Wilson and Cnarles Maler elected to the positions, the former of Jersey City and the latter of Parsons, Kan. John J. Hannahan, of Chicago, is the third, he having been re-elected to the posi-tion. It was also provided that they should be stationed at headquarters, but it is probable that their respective territories for the work of reorganizing lodges of new members will be so arranged as to permit each to retain his present home. They are to report to Grand Master Sargent, however, as indeed will all the officials of the order. This had not been the case heretofore. The December insurance assessment now being received is the last under the old law,

which required every member of the order to carry a \$1,500 policy. It is the fiftieth assessment in six years, and as each was for \$2, the cost to the member has been \$16.66 a year. The officials do not expect that more than 2,000 members will take advantage of the new law to reduce their policies to \$1,000 to \$500, as will be optional. Trouble on the Southern Railway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-E. F. Clark grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, and F. M. Sargent, chief of the order of the firemen's brotherhood, arrived in this city to-day to confer with the dissatisfied employes of the Southern Rallway Company who are members of the national organizations named. Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers is expected here to-morrow. A meeting of the men will be held to-morrow, and will be addressed by Clark and Sargent, who will advise the men whether or not it wil be advisable to strike.

CIGAR-STORE FIGURE SIGNS.

How They First Came to Be Made-Methods of Manufacture. Boston Transcript.

Various figures for cigar store signs have been tiresomely familiar for many years past, and about three-fourths of those used to-day are Indians. But a fact not generally known, probably, is that in the modern method of manufacturing these figures, some of the models, after which the figures are fashioned, cost from \$1,200 to \$1,500. These models are made by excellent artists, and if one will take the trouble to notice some of the figures, it will be seen that there are some really good ones among them. The figures from such costly models are made of "spelter" metal, a mixture of lead and zinc, whereas the old figures with no such pretensions to artistic beauty are all made of wood. Both processes of manufacture, and the incidents connected therewith, are interesting.

The Indian is taken as the most appropri

ate "trade mark," doubtless because the Indians were the original users of tobacco in this country. But the reason for the existence of figures generally appears to date back only about forty years, and the ship York at that time, were responsible for the introduction of the new business of figure making for cigar and tobacco dealers. Forty-live or fifty years ago there were something like sixteen shipyards in New York city, which were kept busy all the time. As ships were made then, there was much more woodwork on them than on the ships built to-day, and the style of their construction made it necessary for a great deal of, wood carving. There were then some firms of wood carvers, or ship carvers, as they were called, who kept a day and a night force during the busy season. In the winter, however, it was dull for the ship carvers; so in their leisure winter hours the carvers employed their time making various figures for signs. Their urst choice seems to have been to try their art on the sturdy, warlike Indian, to catch the eye of the tobacco dealer. That is how the Indian came to be a cigar-store sign, and the idea took so well that several men began, in a small way, to make a business of supplying Indian and other figures for cigar and tobacco dealers.

The first city in which the making of cigar store figures became a special business was New York, and most of the figures used in this country to-day are made in that city. Among the first ship carvers who opened for business as figure makers were Thomas Miller and John Cromwell. There stands to-day on Desbrosses street, in New York, one of the first figures made by John Cromwell. It is a figure of Sir Walter Raleigh, and is probably not less than thirty-five years old. So far as known, it is the oldest figure now doing actual duty in the trade. One would think from the great number of cigar store figures that are faithfully advertising the country that there are a number of large firms of figure makers, and that they are rushed with orders the year round. such is not the case. Cigar store figures are like other store fixtures, and are sold as such. When the ownership of a place changes hands the figure changes hands, and there does not seem to be enough demand from the increase in cigar stores to warrant the manufacture of figures on

a large scale. There are only three firms in New York that make figures, and although one of them probably puts on the market some of the handsomest figures that are sold, the making of the figures is but a part of another and larger business. Metal figures, complete, with whatever printing that is ordered on them, can be bought for from \$20 to \$50 in ordinary sizes and designs, and a seven-foot Indian, with some pretensions to artistic beauty, may be bought for \$100, and there is no extra charge for the war paint and feathers, either. The prices charged for wooden figures are about the same, although no such sums are paid for original models. In fact, there are no original models especially for the wooden figures, although some of them are also excellently executed. They are done by men who are artists as well as wood-carvers, who have had training in the Academy of Design and in similar institutions. The evolution of the cigar store Indian, or other figures in wood or metal, is not a

long process. The wooden figures are cut from the solid block of wood. The wood is white pine, and the makers of figures buy their stock in square logs from three to seven feet long. On the logs a paper pattern of the side and front "elevation" of an Indian chief is placed, and the out-line on the two sides of the log is chalked off. Then the figure is roughly hewn out for the man who does the finer molding of the chieftain's features, hunting knife, moccasins, bear skin, cigar box, etc. It requires three or four days to complete in wood a large, artistically formed Indian. As one with an artistic eye naturally notices that most of the wooden cigar store figures bear but a slight resemblance to being the product of any other art than that of a hewer of wood, it might be interesting to explain that although most figure makers have workmen capable of turning out a most artistic figure, they say the sculptor's art is not called for in cigar store signs, and does not remunerate the maker, because dealers will not pay the prices that would have to be charged in order to furnish such figures.

The figures made of metal have to be first morbled in clay. Then they are cast in plaster, and from the plaster they are cast in sections in the metal. Outside of New York there are few figure makers. There. is a firm in Chicago, another in Detroit, one in San Francisco, and there are said to be two or three in Philadelphia. There is no firm of figure-makers in Boston, but woodcarvers here say that they can make them if anyone wants them. Figure-makers in New York send their products to all parts of the world. One firm shipped seventeen figures to New Zealand on one order, not long ago, and figures are frequently sent to Australia.

Holiday Excursions via Pennsylvania

Lines. Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, excursion tickets will be sold from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg to points on those lines, valid to return until Jan. 2, 1895.

THE JAPS EXPLAINING

ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE ATROCI-TIES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Partial Report of the Investigation Made by the Mikado's Government -China Has Her Fill.

TOKIO, Dec. 15 .- The Minister of Foreign Affairs informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that the government's investigations into the Port Arthur excesses establish the following facts: Previous to the capture of that town the Japanese troops were infuriated by the wholesale atrocities perpetrated on their comrades, nevertheless the Chinese who promptly surrendered received no injury. Several huodred Chinese are now in honorable custody. A majortly of those in the town, however, sought to disguise themselves in the clothing left by the peaceable inhabitants, most of whom had left the place days before. When detected these disguised soldiers attacked the Japanese desperately and treacherously killed many of them. Then discipline gave way and great numbers were slain. If noncombatants were killed, which is not credited to any great extent, it was in the firm conviction that they were actual soldiers. It is reported that three women were cut down in the darkness owing to the similarity of male and female garb. Through three successive days additional groups of concealed Chinese were detected with mutilated Japanese corpses secreted among them. Maddened anew by these discoveries the conquerers destroyed hundreds whom they otherwise would have spared. The military authorities were totally unprepared for these outbursts of frenzy and were powerless to exercise control over the man. The government is distresses, but points to the fact that excesses were committed only in this instance when the troops were made frantic by Chinese cruelties and treachery. This is not pleaded in justification, but to explain the single infringement of order and discipline which is deplored throughout the empire. Stern measures have already been taken for the repression of future misdeeds.

The English correspondents at Port Arthur publish statements testifying that the troops were excited by the Chinese enormities beyond control of their officers and avow belief in the upright intentions of the government. Unqualified allegations of barbarity proceed from one American writer

The Story Not Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.-The Chronicle to-day received the following cablegram from its special correspondent now at Hiroshima, giving a strong denial to the reports of butchery of Chinese civilians at Port Authur after the forts were taken. "Concerning the alleged massacre at Port Authur, I am assured by Ito Mogl, secretary general of the imperial cabinet that the reports are exaggerated. He asks consideration of these facts: First-That a majority of so-called Chin-

ese civilians said to have been butchered by Japanese in Port Arthur were really soldiers in plain clothes. This was established by scores of the slain.

Second—That the Chinese soldiers always discard their uniforms when in flight. Third-That most of the civilians had prelously fled. Those who remained were armed with rifles and fired on the Japa-

Fourth-That the Mikado's forces, when they marched into the fallen stronghold, were highly excited to find that the bodies of their captured comrades had been fearfully mutilated. The Chinese garrison seeing that Port Arthur was doomed, had put the Japanese prisoners to atrocious death. The victors found the pinioned bodies of their fellow soldiers ripped open and disemboweled, while some captives had been burned alive. These atroclties and the memory of others committed by the Chinese since the beginning of the war enraged the Japanese, yet nearly four hundred Chinese prisoners were taken by the Japanese when Port Arthur fell. These will be sent to Tokio and as kindly treated as others have been. The wounded Chinese prisoners are treated well, the Emperor's personal physician being in charge of the capital.

ATTEMPTED JUSTIFICATION. Report of Japanese Government on

Port Arthur Atrocities. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation in relation to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Japanese at the capture of Port Arthur. The government at Tokio is not yet in possession of full details of the affair, but the information already at hand shows conclusively that some of the reports which have been circulated concerning the conduct of the Japanese troops are exaggerated and misleading. If there was unnecessary bloodshed, the Japanese government cannot but believe that there must have been some inciting cause for the behavior of the Japanese troops as hitherto it had been most exemplary, at times under circumstances calculated to excite feelings of the deepest resentment and animosity. It is known to be a fact that the great majority of those Chinese who were killed at Port Arthur were not peaceful inhabitants, but Chinese soldiers disguised in civilian dress. Most of the inhabitants fled from the

at the present time have returned and are pursuing their ordinary avocations without molestation or restraint. The Japanese government and its representatives have no disposition to conceal any of the facts, but on the contrary has caused the strictest investigation, the results of which will be promptly made public.

The Chinese Driven Back. HIROSHIMA, Dec. 16 .- A dispatch from the front states that reinforcements were sent to the Japanese detachment, which, on Dec. 12, was compelled by a superior Chinese force to retire from Salbashu. On Dec. 14 the strengthened Japanese force made another attack on the Chinese, who were advancing from Saibashu. The latter fought with vigor, but were completely routed, fleeing in disorder. The Japanese pursued the enemy as far as Chokinshi, and captured four guns and several prisoners. The Japanese loss was three officers wounded and seventy privates killed or wounded. The Chinese are still

confronting the Japanese division commanded by General Tatsumi and fighting is expected shortly.

To Sue for Peace. LONDON, Dec. 17 .-- A special dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says there is a Chinese report that Chang Yin Kwan, president of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed embassador to Tokio to arrange terms of peace. A dispatch from Hiroshima to the Times says that Field Marshal Yamagata, commander of the first Japanese army, has arrived at that place, having been invalided home. The dispatch adds that the third Japanese army is still at Hiroshima awaiting orders.

To Protect Legations. SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.-An imperial edict has been issued commanding the gendarmes of Peking to give special protection to the legations in that city and to the residences of foreigners. The gendarmes are directed to immediately arrest any person who attempts to disturb the

A Straw Stove.

Hardware. Information comes from the far West that much suffering from cold may be averted by the knowledge of how to construct such a stove as is used largely in Dakota. The stove saves the purchasing of fuel and can be used in any district where straw or hay is plentiful. The device can be made by any tinsmith. A drum is constructed of sheet or stove-pipe iron, two feet in diameter and four feet or more high. This is placed on a stand, which may be roughly and inexpensively made. with a top of sheet fron, rimmed to hold the drum in place. The legs are of hoop iron riveted. The top of the stove is cone-shaped, sliding into the stove-pipe just tightly enough to insure the carrying away of the smoke, and yet to enable the drum to be removed for the purpose of emptying and reolenishing. The draught is a hole at the lower part of the drum, with a sliding door by which the draught can be regu-lated. The drum should be filled with straw, hay or any material of like nature, and the fire is started at the top. One fill-ing will last about six hours. The intro-duction of this stove in Dakota is said to

have been a veritable godsend, and it is so cheaply and easily made that there is nothing to prevent its use in many districts throughout the country where the price of coal is too high for slender purses.

NO LEGAL GROUNDS.

An Austrian Baron Wants Divorce from His Tennessee Bride.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.-Some weeks ago the Baron Gruenebaum, of Austria, and Mrs. Franklin, widow of the well-known turfman, were married by a justice of the peace, in this city, and repaired at once to Kenesaw, the Franklin stock farm, in Sumner county, to pass the honeymoon. Everything went smoothly until ten days ago, when it was hinted in Gallatin that trouble had arisen, and di-vorce proceedings would follow. In the meantime Gruenebaum left Kenesaw and took up quarters at a hotel in Gallatin, telling a tale of trouble and woe to all listeners. Friday evening, last, he raised mon-ey enough for passage to New York, and left for that city. He tried to file a bill for divorce, but was advised he had no legal grounds.

SIGNOR CRISPI'S COUP

SENSATION CAUSED BY PROROGA-TION OF ITALIAN CHAMBER.

The Opposition Clamors for an Appeal to the Country-Auguste Burdeau Buried at Paris.

ROME, Dec. 16 .- A royal decree proroguing the session of the Chamber of Deputies was published to-day in the Official Gazette. The Gazette also contains the report of Prime Minister Crispi to King Humbert, as given in the press dispatches yesterday. Signor Crispi's coup has caused the most intense excitement throughout the country. Sensational rumors of all kind are afloat. The Don Chicotte (newspaper) says that the Prime Minister's action is the gravest constitutional error that has been committed since the foundation of Italian unity. The Messaggero reports that ex-Prime Minister Gioletti and others said to be implicated in the bank scandals will be arrested. The paper says that troops have been hurriedly summoned and are already arriving to reinforce the garrison in Rome. A meeting attended by 150 opposition members of the Chamber of Deputies was held this afternoon, the Marquis Di Rudini, ex-Prime Minister, presiding. He was supported by Signors Ibrin, Cavallotti and Zanardelli. The meeting was convened for the purpose of discussing the advisability of charging the opposition members to get up a protest against the prorogation. The Marquis Di Rudini said it was his intention to address a protest to his constituents. The result of the meeting is not known, but it is stated that great indignation was ex-pressed because of the government's action, and that the speakers insisted on an appeal to the country as the judge between Signor

Crispi and the opposition As parliamentary prorogation is regarded as the inevitable prelude to dissolution, King Humbert has summoned the various leaders to confer with him on the situation. The Riforma, Signor Crispi's organ, approves the demand of the opposition that an appeal be made to the country. A decree has been issued suspending indefinitely the police officials who were implicated in the abstraction of documents connected with the Banca Romana trial. Signor Mazzino, a member of the Chamber of Depu-ties, and several others have written letters protesting against the divulging of the con-tents of private letters in the Gioletti af-

Mme. Crispi to Sue for Libel. LONDON, Dec. 16 .- The correspondent of the Times at Rome telegraphs as follows: "The president of the committee appointed to examine the documents furnished to the Chamber of Deputies by ex-Prime Minister Giolitti assures me that the committee was unanimous in its opinion that there was nothing new in the documents. The whole thing was a shameless fabrication intended to force a political crisis. The wife of Prime Minister Crispi will bring a libel

action in her own name.'

Poisoned 150 People. BERLIN, Dec. 16.-Great excitement has been caused at Freiburg, Saxony, by what appears on its face to be either criminal negligence or a wholesale attempt at poisoning. One hundred and fifty persons were suddenly stricken with all the symptoms attending arsenic poisoning. An investigation showed that all had partaken of rolls from a certain bake shop, and an analysis revealed that the rolls contained arsonic. One child has died from the effects of the poison. The family of the baker who sold the rolls did not escape, some of the members being quite ill. Inquiry has been opened in the case of the child who died.

Burial of Auguste Burdeau. PARIS, Dec. 16.-President Casimir-Perler, the Ministers, diplomates, Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies assembled in the court of honor of the Palais Bourbon to-day to pay the last token of respect to M. Auguste Burdeau, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who died on Wednesday last. There were no re-ligious services. All the high officials, with the exception of Casimir-Perier, went to the cemetery. The route was lined with a silent and respectful crowd. At the grave a large body of troops and a squadron of the Republican Guard marched past. The body was then interred

New Subsidy for His Holiness. ROME, Dec. 16.-The Lyons Society for the Propagation of the Faith has promised the Pope an annual subsidy of 500,000 francs to found colleges and schools in the East with a view to uniting the Eastern and Western churches. The Pope will ask the episcopates in Austria, Germany and the United States for subsidies for the same

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.-The Vice Regal

Indian Tariff on Cotton.

Council will meet to-morrow, when Mr. James Westland, Indian Minister of Finance, will introduce a bill to amend the tariff act of 1894 by providing for the imposition of duties on cotton.

DEAD IN THE WOODS. .

Fate of the Two Wisconsin Children Who Were Missing a Week.

WAUPUN, Wis., Dec. 16.-The Schultz children, who disappeared from their home in the town of Waupun last Monday and for whom hundreds of men have been searching daily, were found dead this afternoon in the woods, two miles from the house. They lost their way during last Monday's snow storm and died from exposure.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and Colder Here, with Winds from Northwest. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- For Indiana-Fair: colder: northwest winds.

For Illinois-Fair; cooler; decidedly cooler in southern portion; northwest winds. For Ohio-Fair; colder, with a cold wave: northwest winds, diminishing in force.

Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.

Time. Bar. |Ther. R. H. | Wind. |Weather. | Pre. 7A.M. 29.71 54 72 S'west. Cloudy. 0.05 7P.M. 30.07 41 65 West. Cloudy. T. Maximum temperature, 54; intuinium temperature, 40. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Dec. 16, 1894:

Normal Mean. 47
Departure from normal. 14
Excess or deficiency since Nov. 1 98 0.02 *14 -0.06 -0.12Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 '789 -12.62 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Movements of Steamers. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.-Arrived: India, from Philadelphia: Pastime, from Boston. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—Sailed: Lu-cania, from Liverpool, for New York. HAVRE, Dec. 16 .- Arrived: La Bourgogne, from New York. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 16.-Sailed: Berlin, for New York. SHIELDS, Dec. 15 .- Sailed: Iona, for New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Arrived: La Nor-

LAFAYETTE CHURCH PEOPLE SUR-PRISE THE RUM SELLERS.

Coldblooded Cruelty by a Richmond Wife-Death of the DePauw Boys' Wealthy Grandfather.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 16 .- The commissioners of Tippecanoe county have turned over a new leaf and set all the saloon keepers in the city by the ears. For years the programme for procuring a retailer's license has been to publish the required notice, secure the printer's affidavit and pay your money. The license generally came. Once in a great while there would be objections, and the permit would be withheld. Recently the ministers of this city discussed the liquor question and appointed a committee to wait on the commissioners and protest against the issuing of license to four or five persons who had made the publication. These persons were William Cox, Michael Grady, Edward Fitzgerald and Patrick Fitzgerald. The committee filed a remonstrance against each one of these men, setting out that they were severally unfit to be given a license, for the reason that within a few months they had each been fined for violations of either the liquor law or the law against gambling. Many persons did not pay much attention to the remonstrances, evidently thinking they would not amount to anything. The ministers, however, appeared by their attorney, Judge LaRue, and made the point that the law of Indiana requires that before the applicant can be given a permit he must prove before the board his fitness. This, they claimed, had not been done in either of these cases, and they objected to their being given a license on the further grounds that they had been fined for violations, and were therefore not persons of the required standard of character. The board heard evidence and testimony, and finally rendered a decision in favor of the remonstrators. The result is that there is much excitement among saloon men. They are wondering if this course is to be pursued with the next batch of applications that go in next March. The four men whose applications were denied have appealed their cases and purpose going to the Circuit Court in the hope that that tribunal will direct the commissioners to issue them the desired license. In the meantime their saloons are closed. There are some eighty to ninety saloons in this city and county, and there is no little anxiety among the men who are in the business. The ministers recently issued an appeal to business houses, cigar stores and employers, begging them to recognize Sunday as a day of rest, and not to follow their usual callings on that day.

DEATH OF ELIJAH NEWLAND. Leaves Estate of \$200,000 to the Two DePauw Boys.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 16.-Dr. Elijah Newland died this morning, aged eightyseven. He was Treasurer of the State in 1852, and in 1866 was a member of the Legislature from Floyd county. He had been in ill health for several years, and for the past two years had been of unsound mind. He leaves an estate valued at over \$200,000, and the only heirs are his two grandsons, Newland T. DePauw and Charles W. De-

Monroe White's Untimely Death. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, Ind., Dec. 16.-A telegram was received here to-day announcing that

Monroe White, of Greenfield, was drowned yesterday afternoon in an oil tank at Geneva. Ind. He was a son of Minor White, of this city, and has been engaged in drilling gas wells the past four years. He was with S. M. Kreaser, also of Greenfield, a gas and oil-well contractor drilling for the Standard Oil Company near Geneva, and had just brought in a fine well. He was an excellent young man, and a member of the Red Men, who will have charge of the funeral Tuesday afternoon.

James Reeves. KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 16.-James Reeves, a prominent pioneer resident of this city, died yesterday, aged seventy-three. He lived here since 1851, coming from Philadelphia. A wife and seven children survive.

HUMANITY ALL OF A KIND. Shocking Neglect by a Wife Who Had Got Her Husband's Property. Special to the Indianapoils Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 16.-One of the worst cases of cruelty ever reported in this city has been exposed here in the treatment of Uriah Woolman by his wife. Woolman has been blind for some time, and the statements given to the Wayne County Humane Society show that his wife did not give him clothing enough to keep him warm, compelling him to sleep in an outhouse, and feeding him on scraps and offal from the table. When the matter was investigated he was found in a very filthy condition and was removed, washed and given new clothing. Hereafter he will be cared for by one of the local churches. Woolman owned property, but some time ago put it all in his wife's name.

Insurance Rates to Be Boosted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 16.-The report of an expert on the insurance risks in buildings which are strung with electric wires has caused a sensation among property owners. Of 152 buildings he reported that only one was properly wired. Notices have been sant to the policy holders that they must either remedy the fault or pay an increased premium on their insurance, the increase in some instances being as much as \$1 on the \$100.

Kokomo Weddings. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 16.-Frank Bennett, of Miami, and Miss Ida May Jackson, of this place, were married last evening, Rev. H. S. James officiating. William T. Sanders, of Crawfordsville, and Miss Minnie Saxon, of this city, were married at Crawfordsville Thursday evening by Rev. J. W. Green. They will reside at

Crawfordsville. Indiana Notes. The T. J. Harrison Post, G. A. R., of Ko-komo, Friday evening elected the following officers: Commander, Ed A. Moore; senior vice, W. D. Ward; junior vice, J. S. Lowe; quartermaster, T. L. Wykes; surgeon, J. L. Puckett; officer of the day, G. W. Raines; officer of the guard, A. L. Vickery; delegates to State encampment, Ira Hinchman, James Newcomb, Ross Ellis and Samuel Hart; alternates, George McKinsey, Samuel Redmond, George Moore and John

The Order of the Garter. London Truth.

An evening journal, in a dissertation on the Order of the Garter, states that it consists of thirty-five ordinary knights and thirty-five extra knights, which is quite wrong. There is no fixed number of extra knights, who are all royal personages, and there were only six of them when the Queen's reign commenced, whereas there are now twenty-three. During the last two financial years fl.320 has been paid by the public to the dean of the chapter of Windsor and to the Garter officers in respect of fees and expenses in connection with the creation of three extra knights. In all other countries such payments are made by the new knights themselves, but here the taxpayers find the money, and last year the Lord Chamberlain received £2,800 to provide and repair insignia of the vari-

Child Accidentally Killed.

MOUNT OLIVE, Ill., Dec. 16 .- This morning a very distressing accident occurred, by which a child three years old was shot and instantly killed and its playmate severely wounded. Carbonetto Bonenico, living with the family of Frank Vacca, was examining a shotgun preparatory to cleaning it and not thinking it was loaded snapped the hammer. A heavy load of shot was discharger with the foregoing result.

Mistake Somewhere. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Mrs. Snaggs-They don't hang people in China, do they? Mr. Snaggs-No; the method of execution Mrs. Snaggs-Still, I read in the paper that Li Hung Chang.

Two Political Wrecks. Milwaukee Sentinel.

Certainly Mr. Cleveland's administration, if it has done nothing else, has been thorough in pulling down the piled-up honors and reducing the swollen ambitions of Mr. Gresham and Mr. Carlisle. Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



WITCHES IN VIRGINIA

FACTS SET FORTH IN A CASE TRIED IN PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY.

Tragedy and Comedy in an Old Record -A Woman Ducked and Examined for the Devil's Marks.

New York Tribune. In the popular mind the story of witchcraft in America is summed up in the epidemic which raged 202 years ago in Salem. That the other colonies, especially those on the more southern seacoast, were also affected by it, is seldom called to mind. Neither is it generally remembered that the outburst of the superstition was but a temporary spasm in Salem, which died out within a year, and left the community in horror-stricken contemplation of its own awful insanity. All the more interesting, therefore, is the record of a trial for witchcraft which took place in Virginia nearly fifteen years after the Salem episode; but lest it should be thought that this trial, the story of which will be told herein, is extraordinary in respect of time, it should be remembered that prosecutions for witchcraft, and even capital punishment on conviction, endured in Great Britain till near the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The facts in the Virginia case are set

forth in a transcript of the court record which Mr. Peter Hendrick, of this city, brought back from Princess Anne Courthouse last May. The period covered by the transcript, which is duly attested by A. E. Killam, clerk of the County Court of Princess Anne County, is about eight years, and the circumstances as they can be read in the record, point to a long-standing quarrel among neighbors. In September, 1698, James Sherwood and Grace, his wife, the husband evidently being impleaded according to the rules of law, sued John Gisburne and Jane, his wife, for slander, laying the damages at £100 sterling. The cause of action is thus set forth: "That the defendants had wronged, defamed and abused the said Grace in her good name and reputation, saying that she is a witch and bewitched their piggs to death and bewitched their cotton, etc." The case was tried before a jury, and a verdict was found for the defendants.

A similar suit was tried at the same term the plaintiffs again being Sherwood and wife, and the defendants Anthony Barnes and Elizabeth, his wife. In this case the slander consisted in Elizabeth Barnes having said that "the said Grace came to her one night and rid her and went out of the Key Hole or crack of the door like a black Catt," etc. Again the jury found for the defendants, which may be taken as proof either that Grace Sherwood was strongly under suspicion of being a witch or was a very unpoular woman in her neighborhood The latter theory is supported by the next chapter of the story, which is a civil pro-ceeding brought by Grace Sherwood against Luke Hill and wife, "an action," to use the words of the record, "of tresspass of Assault and Battery. Setting forth how the defendant's wife had assaulted, Bruised, Maimed and Barbarously Beaten the plaintiff to her great damage, fifty Pounds sterling." The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of twenty shillings, for which sum judgment was awarded. Between the slander suits and action sever years had elapsed.

ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT. The prosecution of Luke Hill and wife for the assault proved to be Grace Sherwood's undoing, for a short time later, in January, 1806, the Hills went before the court and publicly accused her of witchcraft. For the present, a transcript of the record may be left to tell of the progress of the prosecution:

Princess Ann Ss. At a Court held the 6th February, 1705-6. Present, Col. Moseley, Capt. Chapman, Mr. Jno. Cornick, Col. Adam Thorrowgood,

Capt. Handcocke, Mr. Richason, came late, Suite for Suspetion of Witchcraft, brought by Luke Hill against Grace Sherwood is ordered to be referred till to-morrow.

Princess Ann Ss At a Court held 7th February 1705-6. (The same justices were present, and this time Mr. Richason was on time). Whereas a complaint was brought against Grace Sherwood on Suspetion of witchcraft by Luke Hill &c and the matter being after a long time debated and ordered that the said Hill pay all fees of this complaint and that the said Grace be here next Court to be searched according to the complaint by a jury of women to decide the said difference and the Sheriff is Likewise ordered to sommon an able jury accordingly.

Princess Ann Ss. At a Court held the 7th March 1705-6. Present Col. Edward Moseley, Lieut. Adam Thorowgood, Capt. Horatio Woodhouse, Capt. Henry Chapman, Mr. John Richa-son, Major Henry Spratt, Mr. Jno. Cornick, Mr. Wm. Smith, Capt. Geo. Handcock. Justices.

Whereas a complaint has been made to this Day Court by Luke Hill and his wife that one grace Sherrwood of the County have (has) been a long time suspected of witcheraft and have (has) been as such represented wherefore the Sheriff at the last Court was ordered to sommon a Jury of women to the Court to search her on the said Suspicion, She assenting to the same and after the Jury was impannelled and sworn and went out to make due inquiry and Inspection into all circumstances After a Mature Consideration they bring in the version was ordered to sommon a Jury of women and Jury of the search her ordered to sommon a Jury of women and Jury of the search her ordered to sommon a Jury of women and wome in the verdict, We of the Jury have sercht Grace Sherrwood and have found Two things like titts with small other Spotts. Elizabeth Barnes, forewoman, Sarah Harris, Margth. Watkins, Hannah Davis, Sarah Goodaire, Mary Burgess, Sarah Sergeint, Winified Davis, Ussula Henley, Bridgtt. Eablie Wapley, Mary Cotlie,
At a Court held the 2d May 1706. Present Mr. Jno. Richason, Mr. Jno. Cornick, Mr. Wm. Smith, Major Henry Spratt, Capt. Henry Chapman, Justices. Whereas a former complaint was brought against Grace Sherrwood for Suspicion of witchcraft which by the Attorney Generall's Report to his Excellency in Council was to generall and not charging her with any perticular Act therefore to them that Princess Ann Court might if they thought fitt have her examined De novo and the Court Being of oppinion that there is great cause of Suspicion Doe therefore order that the Sherriff take the said Grace into his Safe Custody untill She Shall give bond and Security for her appearance to the next Court to be examined De novo and that the Constables of that bailiwick goe with the Sherriff and Search the Said Grace's House and all Suspicious places carefully for all Images and such like things as may any way strengthen the Suspicion, and it is likewise ordered that the Sherriff sommon an able Jury of women, also all Evidences as cann give in anything against her in Evidence in behalf of our Soveraign Lady the Queen to attend the next Court Accordingly. HUNTING FOR EVIDENCE.

The next few entries need not be set out in full. On June 6, Maximilian Boush was requested by the court to present information against the accused women in "behalf of our Soveraign Lady, the Queen, in order to her being brought to a regular Tryall." The next day it appeared that the women whom the Sheriff had summoned to examine the prisoner had refused to do so, and they were ordered to appear in court and be punished for contempt, and another jury was called for. Grace Sherwood was compelled to give bonds for her appearance at the next court, "and that she be of good behavior towards her Majestie and all her liege people in the meantime." It may be remarked in connection with the failure to obtain the second jury of women that the forewoman of the first jury that reported the presence upon the body of the ac-cused woman of suspicious spots and protuberances was Elizabeth Barnes, in all likelihood the very woman whom Grace Sherwood had sued for slander in 1659. Those who are familiar with the various means used in searching out witches will recognize the purpose of this hunting for peculiar marks on the bodies of the victims of the terrible superstition. Evidence

of this particular nature was the inven-tion of Hopkins, the notorious Witchfinder-general, of England, who sent his agents throughout the country on inquisitorial exurs.oas. Pimples, blotches and all such disfigurements, and abnormal growths, were supposed to be the places at which the witches gave suck to the device imps. When they were not obvious, resort was had to prickings with needles in order to discover spots that were not sensitive to pain, they serving the same purpose to the witchfinder at least. Not only to the indignity of bodily examination by a jury of women headed by her enemy was Grace Sherwood compelled to submit, but she was also subjected to the most popular of all tests for the discovery of witches. She was put through the trial by swim-ming. Here a bit of absurdity which verges on the comic enters the case. On the day appointed for her ducking it rained, and the experiment was postponed est she should catch cold. The language of the recorder is: "But the weather being very rainy and Bad, soe that possibly it might endanger her health, it is there-fore ordered that the Sheriff request the justices personally to appear on Wednesday next, by tenn of the clock, at the Court House, and that he secure the body of the said Grace till that time, to be forthcoming then to be dealt with as aforesaid." Both tests turned against the accused woman, as will appear from the fol-lowing transcripts from the record. What was her eventual fate the record does not show. The trial was but a preliminary eximination, and the records of her subsequent trial are not to be found. At a Court held the 10th July 1706. (Present seven of the Justices Mr. Richason com-

ing late again.) Whereas Grace Sherwood being suspected of witchcraft have (has) a long time waited for a fit opportunity for a further Examination and by her consent and approbacion of the Court it is ordered that the Sheriff take all such convenient assistance of boats and men as shall be by him thought fit to meet at Jno. Harper's plantacion in order to take the said Grace forthwith and but (put) her into (water) above man's Debth and try her how she swims therein always having care of her life to preserve her from Drowning and as soon as she comes out that he re-quest as many Ansient and Knowing women as possible he cann to search her carefully for all teats, spotts, and marks about her body not usuall on others and that as they find the same to make report on oath to the truth thereof to the Court. And further it is ordered that some women be requested to shift and serch her before she go into the water that she carry nothing about her to cause any further Suspicion. Whereas on complaint of Luke Hill in be-half of her Majesty that now is against Grace Sherwood for a person suspected of witchcraft, and having had sundry Evidences sworne against her proving many cercumstances to which she could not make any excuse or Little or nothing to Say in her own Behalf only seemed to rely on what the Court should Doe and thereupon consented to be tryed in the water and Likewise to be Serched agains which experiments being tryed and She Swimming therein and found contrary To custom and the Judgment of all the Spectators and afterwards being serched by five Antient women who have all declared on oath that she is not like them nor noe other woman that they Knew of having (the description of the alleged witches marks cannot be given here) of a Black Coller being Blacker than the Rest of her Body, all which cir-cumstances the Court weighing in their consideracion Doe therefore order that the Sheriff take the said Grace Into his custody and to commit her body to the Common Gaol of this County there to secure her by Irons or otherwise there to remain till Such time as he Shall be otherwise Directed in order for her coming to the Common Gaol of the County to be brought to a future Tryall there. EDW. MOSELEY & JNO. RICHASON.

MURDERED BY AN INMATE.

Superintendent of Inebriate Asylum Chopped to Pieces.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 16 .- Dr. R. A. Nelson, superintendent of the inebriate asylum, was literally chopped to pieces last night by Thomas Allen, an inmate of the asylum. Allen was suffering from delirium tremens, and Dr. Nelson had taken him out for a walk. Suddenly, while the physician's back was turned, Allen sprang on him with a hatchet and repeatedly buried the murderous weapon in his skull. Allen

Why Labouchere Liked the Czar.

London Truth. The late Czar seems to have been a very well-meaning man; amiable in private life, honest according to his lights in public life. He made up for want of exceptional abil-ity and broadness of view by severe and detailed attention to business. His life, notwithstanding that he was fortunate in his wife and his children, must have been an unhappy one, for he knew not whom to trust, and he had learned by experience that there was a permanent conspiracy on foot ever on the watch to do him to death. Long years ago, when he was a boy—and a strapping, sturdy boy—he taught me how to go down a Russian ice mountain, and this always led me to follow his career with interest; for no other King or Emperor ever taught me anything beyond—well, politics are out of place.

Separate Communion Cups. Philadelphia Press.

The individual communion cup idea has achieved another triumph by its adoption at the Philadelphia Hospital and Almsouse. The force of custom and the unbroken tradition of eighteen centuries will still retain the common cup in churches, where they think more of these things than they do of the teachings and warnings of science. But we fancy that the most conservative of conservatives will admit that when the sacred emblems are administered to the community who are so unfortunate as to be located in a hospital or an alms-house, it is better, on the whole, that each should be given a separate cup.

Six-Day Race Not Started. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 .- The professional six-day bicycle race between promi-nent wheelmen of this and other countries had been announced to begin at 12:95 o'clock this morning at Industrial Hall. When that hour arrived, however, it was discovered that through a misunderstand-ing the bicycles had not been brought from a Chestnut-street store, from which they had been hired, and at 1:45 a. m. the efforts of the managers to procure the wheels and start the race had not succeed-

Fireman Killed in a Collision. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 16.—In respond-ing to an alarm of fire this afternoon hose carts six and nine met in collision at a street corner. Both carts were going at full speed, and the firemen were thrown in all directions. Louis Rice, lieutenant of No. 6, was instantly killed, his skull being crushed, and Capt. Frank Grafton, of No. 9, was seriously injured and may die. About six o'clock yesterday morning a defective flue caused a blaze in the barr, in the rear of 230 North Pennsylvania street, owned by J. C. Wright. The loss amounted to \$150.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.



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